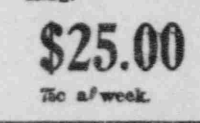
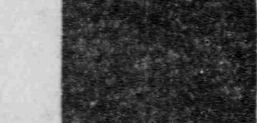
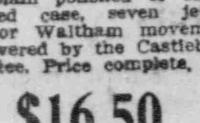
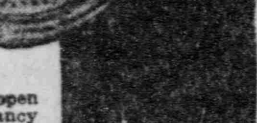
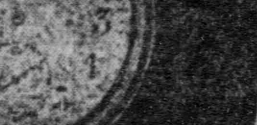
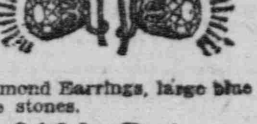


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MINNESOTA FIGHT OF DEEP IMPORT

The White House as Well as
Senatorship Involved.

SEVERAL SEEK CLAPP'S TOGA

Standpat vs. Progressive is the issue and if Old Guard Wins it Will Mean Halting in Movement to Get Radical to Oppose Taft for Nomination—Hostility is Aroused.

Information was obtained yesterday in a reliable quarter to the effect that a fight is about to be begun between the two Republican factions in Minnesota for the control of the delegation that the party of that State will send to the Republican national convention in 1912. It will be waged between the old line Republicans, who favor the renomination of William H. Taft as the Republican Presidential candidate, and the progressive forces, which are favorable to the nomination of either Senator A. B. Cummins, of Iowa; Senator Robert M. La Follette, or some other Republican of a radical type.

Advices from Minnesota are that the opening gun in this battle will be the announcement of the candidacy of a conservative Republican for the place now held in the Senate by Moses E. Clapp.

For two years Senator Clapp has identified himself with the insurgent band in the Senate. He voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, opposed the administration bills at the last session of Congress, and generally has assumed an attitude of hostility to the Taft administration. Senator Clapp is not on friendly terms with the administration, and only rarely does he visit the White House.

Hostility is Aroused.

Senator Clapp's antagonism to the administration has irritated a great many Republicans in Minnesota, and his alignment with Senator La Follette has stirred up a feeling of hostility in the State that may result in his undoing.

It became known here a day or so ago that Gov. Eberhart, of Minnesota, during a brief stay in Washington, indicated to certain friends that he contemplated announcing his candidacy for the Senate. This news stirred up quite a

sensation among Minnesota politicians. Mr. Eberhart succeeded John A. Johnson in the office of governor. At the time of the succession he was lieutenant governor. He was nominated for the governorship this year, and won out by a handsome majority.

If Gov. Eberhart adheres to his determination to run for the Senate, the prediction is made that it will result in a free-for-all fight, with the probability that Senator Clapp will retire to private life on March 3, 1911, when his present term expires.

During his visit here Gov. Eberhart had a long conference with President Taft. It was the day after Gov. Eberhart called at the White House that the news leaked out that Mr. Eberhart came here to confer with certain persons as to the advisability of his entering the race for the Senate. Gov. Eberhart is on friendly terms with President Taft and has on a number of occasions publicly endorsed the administration.

Opposed to Senator Clapp.

While the administration would not interfere if a Senatorial fight were precipitated in Minnesota it is known that the moral support of the President's advisers would be given to some candidate other than Mr. Clapp. Among those who have been mentioned as candidates, in addition to Gov. Eberhart, are Representative James A. Tawney, one of the House leaders, and Frank B. Kellogg, who prosecuted the Standard Oil Company for the government. Either of these men would be more acceptable to the administration than Senator Clapp.

The "Black Eagle of Fergus Falls," as Senator Clapp is known in Minnesota, left for home yesterday, convinced that some of his political feathers would be plucked unless he got on the job without delay.

Politicians in Washington are watching developments in Minnesota with keen interest. There is more than the Senatorship at stake. If Mr. Clapp is defeated it will be accepted as a victory of the old guard over the progressives. With Mr. Clapp out of the way, people here who are familiar with Minnesota politics say it will not be possible for Mr. La Follette or any other progressive to capture the State's delegation to the Republican national convention two years hence. Conservative Republicans in Minnesota are favorable to the renomination of Mr. Taft, and they will bend every energy to the end that the standard shall again be placed in the hands of the President.

War Ship launching January 13.

The battle ship Arkansas, now building at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., will be launched on January 13. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop yesterday telegraphed to the governor of Arkansas, asking him to name a sponsor for the battle ship, and to make arrangements for the launching.

STATES FEAR LOSS OF CONGRESSMEN

House of 440 Members Needed
to Save Maine's Four.

All the data needed by the House Committee on Census in connection with the apportionment act to be taken up after the holidays was forwarded to Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, by the Director of the Census yesterday.

Elaborate tabulations accompany the report of Director Durand. They embrace figures showing what the unit of representation should be in a House composed of 390 members, or anywhere from that number up to 440 members.

If Congress decides upon a House of 440 members no State will lose representation despite the loss of population registered in some cases. With a House of this size, Maine would retain its delegation of four members. Unless it is decided that the House shall embrace 435 members, Iowa will lose one representative.

It will take a House of 423 members to save Missouri's delegation of sixteen Representatives, a House of 427 members to save Indiana's delegation of thirteen, and a House of 415 to save Ohio's delegation of twenty-one Representatives. It seems clear that whatever unit of representation is adopted, Minnesota will retain its delegation of nine, with a possibility of gaining one.

Chairman Crumpacker believes that the apportionment act should be passed at this session, and it is understood that he favors a unit of representation that will insure no loss of members to any State. Certain Republicans, among them the delegation from New York, are opposed to action on the apportionment act at this time. The New Yorkers are favorable to delay in the hope that the party will carry the lower branch of the legislature next year, and thus be in a position to prevent a Democratic gerrymander.

FLORIDA PRIMARY SOON.

Senator Taliaferro is Not a Candidate for Re-election.

The voters of Florida are in the midst of another interesting primary contest for the selection of a United States Senator. On the 10th of January they will vote for a successor to Senator Taliaferro, whose term expires March 3. This will be the fifth primary contest for the selection of a United States Senator within two years, which is probably a record among the States.

At that the limit has not been reached, for it is certain that there will be no selection at the coming primary. The Florida primary law requires that the successful candidate secure a majority of the votes cast. It is practically certain that neither of the three candidates in the race can secure a majority of the votes at the primary to be held on the 10th, and so arrangements have already been made for a second primary on the 31st of January. The two candidates receiving the largest number of votes at the first primary will constitute the field for the second.

Senator Taliaferro is not in the Senatorial race now in progress in the State. He has announced his retirement from politics. The three candidates are W. A. Blount, a lawyer of Pensacola; John N. Stockton, who is in the real estate business in Jacksonville, and W. P. Bryan, a lawyer of Jacksonville.

China Wants Training Cruiser.

The Chinese government has awarded a contract to the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., for the construction of a training cruiser of 2,600 tons. The State Department received a despatch yesterday saying that the contract was closed in Pekin.

Torpedo Destroyers Named.

The six torpedo destroyers authorized at the last session of Congress will be named Fanning, Jarvis, Henley, Beale, Jovett, and Jenkin, respectively, in honor of naval heroes.

ESTRADA ENVOY HERE.

Dr. Castriello to Be Presented to State Department.

Dr. Salvador Castriello, diplomatic representative of the provisional government of Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. He will present his credentials some time next week, and it is understood that the State Department will accept them, thus giving formal recognition to the Estrada government.

David Arrelano, who at present represents the Nicaraguan government here, will be relieved, and it is understood that he will become a member of the Dawson reorganization commission.

WAR SHIP OFFER ACCEPTED.

Body of Senor Cruz to Be Taken to Valparaiso.

President Taft's offer of a war ship to convey the body of Senor Don Anibal Cruz, Chilean minister to the United States, to Valparaiso was formally accepted yesterday by Senor Yocham, charge d'affaires of the legation.

The body will be taken from Washington about February 1, and will probably be placed aboard the war ship at Hampton Roads. From Hampton Roads the ship will proceed around the Horn, and will arrive at Valparaiso about March 15. Senor Cruz, widow of the deceased minister, will leave Washington shortly for Chile.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for twelve days, to take effect on or about December 23, 1910, is granted Second Lieut. FRANCIS C. HARRINGTON, Corps of Engineers.

Leave of absence for twelve days, to take effect on or about December 23, 1910, is granted Second Lieut. GILBERT VAN B. WILKES, Corps of Engineers.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Capt. EDGAR RIDEHOVER, Sixteenth Infantry, retiring officer.

The resignation by First Lieut. DILLIS S. CONNER, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission is that corps will be accepted.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. JOHN O'NEIL is relieved from his present duties and sail on the transport leaving San Francisco for the Philippine Islands on or about February 5, 1911.

First Lieut. WILLIAM E. SHREVE, Jr., now unassigned, is assigned to the 15th Company. He will sail on the transport scheduled to leave Manila, P. I., for the United States on or about March 15, 1911.

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Second Lieut. ROBERT L. GARDINER, from the 15th Company to the 12th Company; Second Lieut. MARCEL S. KERN, from the 11th Company to the Seventh-second Company.

NAVY ORDERS.

Officers of the navy and Marine Corps on duty in the city of Washington, and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, shall assemble in special full-dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:30 a. m., Monday, January 2, 1911, whence they will proceed to the White House.

TO-DAY IN HISTORY.

Birthday of the "Swamp Fox"—December 23.

Today is the birthday of the "Swamp Fox," as Francis Marion was nicknamed—Marion, who was one of the most interesting characters in American history at the close of the eighteenth century. It was on December 23, 1732, that this aboriginal, God-fearing man was born in Georgetown, S. C. He won recognition in the fact that he was a daring and astonishingly swift and an equally crafty military leader. He succeeded in exciting the rage of the British as no other of the American commanders could do. In utter disgust the British cavalry leader, after a long and fruitless chase of Marion, called the American general "a swamp fox," whom the "devil himself" could not catch.

Bryant, in one of his best known poems, has described the character of the operations that Marion conducted against the British. In the "Song of Marion's Men," it is related how "the British soldiers trembled when Marion's name was told." There also are described the retreats in the forest that sheltered Marion's troops, the life among those sylvan fastnesses and the terror that was inspired in the British by the fierce and sudden raids of Marion's glittering band.

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Marion's life was an adventurous one from his early youth, when he went to sea and was shipwrecked. As a child he was puny and sickly, and although he became strong and active he was always short and slight. Long before the Revolution began he had had an extended military experience, serving in the South Carolina State troops against the Indians.

At the outbreak of the Revolution Marion received a captain's commission, was made a major and then a lieutenant colonel. Toward the end of 1779 he took part in the disastrous expedition of the American Gen. Lincoln and the French Admiral d'Estaing against Savannah. It was in 1780 that Marion began that career in which he exhibited his peculiar talents as a partisan warrior. Organizing in South Carolina the force thenceforth known as "Marion's brigade," he was commissioned brigadier general and began his memorable operations against the British.

This brigade was equipped and armed as the fortune of war permitted. Some of the soldiers carried blades that had been forged in a country smithy out of old saws, and many of the bullets were

cast from melted pewter mugs and dishes. Toward the end of August Marion attacked two regiments of British regulars on their way from Camden to Charleston with 150 prisoners. Marion set free all the prisoners, killed and wounded twenty-seven of the British, and himself lost only one man killed and one wounded.

This was characteristic of his subsequent operations. Moving with the most astonishing celerity he would cut off British companies, destroy provisions, and inflict as much injury as possible, while the enemy were made to believe that they were always just about to catch him. He did so much damage to the British by these tactics that they made the most elaborate and desperate attempts to capture him, but he was secure in the forests, to which he retreated, and up to the close of the war he continued his brilliant raids.

Marion, personally, was a man of the gentlest and most humane nature. Invariably courteous and kind, he was generous to his men, but would allow them to burn or plunder houses, and his enemies never charged him with a single instance of cruelty or rapacity throughout his whole career.

On December 23, 1783, Washington resigned as Commander-in-chief of the army; in 1883 James II abdicated the throne of England, and in 1783 Maryland voted to cede the District of Columbia to the national government. To-day is the birthday of Alexander I of Russia (1777); the well-known naval officer, Thomas McDonough, who commanded at the battle of Lake Champlain (1776); Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church (1805); the well-known American dentist, Thomas W. Evans (1822), and Amos R. Wells, the American author (1829). To-day, in 1838, occurred the assassination of the Duke of Guise at Blois; Michael Drayton, the poet, died (1631), and James Sargent Storer, the English engraver, died (1854).

One of the Great Conquerors.

From the Newark Evening Star.

Walter Archer, the seventeen-year-old Denver boy who constructed an aeroplane out of some old materials, equipped it with a small motor, and made an amazing flight in the air, but only to lose his life by a fall of 700 feet, was of the type of boys and men that was created to conquer the great problems of nature and lead the world's progress. In the death of this dauntless boy the world sustains a real loss.